

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD  
Substitute for Form PTO-875

09/77/3/9

(Column 1)	(Column 2)
1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10
11	12
13	14
15	16
17	18
19	20
21	22
23	24
25	26
27	28
29	30
31	32
33	34
35	36
37	38
39	40
41	42
43	44
45	46
47	48
49	50
51	52
53	54
55	56
57	58
59	60
61	62
63	64
65	66
67	68
69	70
71	72
73	74
75	76
77	78
79	80
81	82
83	84
85	86
87	88
89	90
91	92
93	94
95	96
97	98
99	100

SMALL ENTITY

OR

OTHER THAN  
SMALL ENTITY

OR

\* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.

CLAIMS AS AMENDED - PART II

(Column 1)	(Column 2)	(Column 3)
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SMALL ENTITY.Of:

OTHER THAN  
SMALL ENTITY

OR

RATE	ADD
------	-----

OR

CD

DATE	ADDI
------	------

OR

1

\* If the end, in column 1 is less than the end, in column 2, side "B" is chosen.<sup>4</sup>

\* If the Highest Number (e.g., 100) and For All Yells: More than 100, consider "No."

\*\*\* If the smallest number from  $\{a, b, c, d\}$  and  $E_{\text{opt}}(P)$  is less than  $\frac{1}{2}$ , then

The "Highest Number Problem,"  $f$ , and  $f(\text{var})$  is also independent of the test- $\beta$  number ( $t$ ) and function ( $x$ ). Therefore, we can eliminate

[illegible]

the most efficient way to determine whether the data are consistent with the null hypothesis is to use the likelihood ratio test. The likelihood ratio test is a statistical test that compares the likelihood of the data under the null hypothesis to the likelihood of the data under the alternative hypothesis. The test statistic is the ratio of the two likelihoods, and it is compared to a critical value to determine whether to reject the null hypothesis. The likelihood ratio test is a powerful test that can be used for a wide variety of statistical models.

*Schmidhafer*, S.F.H.D.T., *Compendium der für Entomologen wichtigen Pflanzen*. F.O.B. = 1459; Alexandria 1867, 22M3-1459.